

SOUND OFF!

page three today you'll find a questionnaire that calls on you to us what you like and dislike about the Jordan Times. We hope you'll take the time to fill it out and send it to us. It's an important part of our effort to bring you a livelier, more helpful Jordan Times. So send off... we're listening.

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan-Press Foundation

جوردان تايمز يومية سياسية تصدر بالانجليزية عن المؤسسة الصحفية الاردنية "الرأي"

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هنا من الوطن

Today's Weather

It will be partly cold and cloudy with scattered rains. The winds will be easterly moderate. In Aqaba the weather will be partly cloudy and dusty with fast winds.

Table with 3 columns: Location, Overnight, Daytime. Locations include Amman, Aqaba, Deserts, Jordan Valley.

Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 16, Aqaba 23. Sunset tonight: 6:02 p.m. Sunrise tomorrow: 5:13 a.m.

Beirut hospital rocketed as Khaddam, Sarkis talk

BEIRUT, April 7 (Agencies) — Syrian troops and Lebanon's right-wing militias shook off mounting international pressure today and plunged into a second week of expanded fighting for control of key highways in east Lebanon.

Syria's peacekeeping forces traded rocket and heavy artillery fire with the militia of the rightist Falangist Party across Beirut's mid-city "Green Line" which divides the city's Muslim and Christian sectors.

The state radio said Beirut's mid-city military hospital received several direct rocket hits at sundown. The Falangist "Voice of Lebanon" radio station blamed the Syrians for the attack.

The Falangist broadcast said the hospital was rendered useless as rockets tore into its main operating theatre, the brain and cardiac wards and the intensive care section. The Syrians did not comment on the reports.

Day-long emergency talks between Syrian Foreign Minister Abdul Halim Khaddam and the Lebanese government of President Elias Sarkis and Prime Minister Shafiq Al Wazzan failed to produce a ceasefire agreement. Seventeen ceasefires have collapsed so far.

Syrian troops besieging Zable, a market town in Lebanon's eastern Bekaa Valley, today engaged in sporadic artillery duels with Falangist militiamen in the surrounding hills.

Residents of Zable contacted by telephone said bombardment of the shell-ravaged town had abated, but it was still dangerous to venture into the streets because of sniper fire.

Syrian artillery bombardment has destroyed most of the Lebanese Red Cross centre in Zahlé, forcing evacuation of the staff and leaving 91 wounded without care, the Lebanese Red Cross said today.

In a telegram to the International Red Cross carried by the Beirut daily Al Nahar, the Lebanese Red Cross said all but one ward of the clinic was demolished yesterday. It said the clinic was without medication, medical equipment, food or water.

The statement said 20 patients

who had been given first aid and 30 others with more serious wounds, some of them needing amputation, were still in the ward that was not hit.

The staff at the centre, "physically exhausted after working steadily for seven days and nights without proper sleep or nourishment," fled because they could no longer carry out their duties, it said.

Mr. Khaddam blamed the current flare-up in Zahlé, 48 kilometres east of Beirut, on the Falangists, saying they shot at the Syrians first.

"These gangs shot at the deterrent (Syrian) force. It had to return fire and the responsibility for all the civilian losses in the city rests with the instigators," Mr. Khaddam said before returning to Damascus from the presidential palace.

He said he agreed with President Sarkis and other Lebanese officials on immediate measures "that could help resolve all problems in the Lebanese arena if the others comply."

Mr. Khaddam did not spell out the measures and he refused to say whether they included a ceasefire in Beirut or Zahlé.

Government sources here said Syria insists on Falangist evacuation of Zahlé and on Syrian control of Zahlé's highways to the Syrian border 32 kilometres away as preconditions for a ceasefire. The Falangists refused the Syrian demands, the sources added.

As Mr. Khaddam left, the Syrians said Chitaura, a town that houses the command headquarters of the Syrian peacekeeping force, was under intermittent shelling from positions west of Chitaura.

Falangists maintain gun positions west of Chitaura. This is the first time that Chitaura has been shelled since the outbreak of hostilities on Wednesday.

President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing of France, a former colonial power in Lebanon and Syria, sent former ambassador to Lebanon Hubert Argod to Beirut for talks with Mr. Sarkis on "whatever aid we can offer."

Mr. Argod went to the presidential palace, a French military hospital plane landed at the airport to take 50 wounded Lebanese for treatment to French hospitals. The plane had a team of 10 French doctors, the Lebanese state radio reported.

Israel today welcomed the United Nations' decision to send an emissary to the Middle East in an effort to stop the Lebanese fighting.

An Israeli Foreign Ministry spokesman told reporters that top U.N. official Brian Urquhart will arrive in Israel next week as part of a visit to Beirut and Damascus to study the Lebanese situation.

Asked why the U.N. included Israel in Mr. Urquhart's itinerary, the spokesman said, "Our ties with the Lebanese Christians are no secret and we shall do everything possible to restore Lebanese sovereignty over the entire country, which means getting the Syrian forces and Palestinian terrorists out of the country."

Some 500 villagers demonstrated today at the U.N. headquarters at Naqoura in South Lebanon demanding that U.N. troops help Christians being attacked by Syrians in the north, eyewitnesses said.



His Majesty King Hussein, with His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan at his side, heads for his plane to England on Tuesday.

King off to U.K.

AMMAN, April 7 (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein left for the United Kingdom today for a private visit during which he will attend the graduation of his son Prince Abdullah from Sandhurst military academy.

During his stay in Britain, expected to last several days, King Hussein also will deliver a speech at the British army staff academy and will meet with several government officials.

Before the King's departure His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan was sworn in as Regent. King Hussein is accompanied by the commander in chief of the Jordanian armed forces, Lt. Gen. Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker.

No breakthrough yet to end war, Iran says

NICOSIA, April 7 (AP) — Iran's president has denied published reports of a breakthrough in negotiations to end the Iraq-Iran war, but there were reports that a new peacemaking mission will travel to the two Gulf nations.

Mr. Abol Hassan Bani-Sadr told Iran's official news agency Pars that peace proposals by a nine-member Islamic mediating team "were vague" and that a withdrawal of Iraqi troops from Iranian territory must be simultaneous with a ceasefire.

A separate peace mission by non-aligned nations is scheduled to fly to Baghdad tomorrow, Mr. P.V.N. Rao, India's external affairs minister, said today in New Delhi.

Mr. Rao's announcement in parliament gave no details but it indicated approval had been received from the Iraqi government. Joining Mr. Rao will be representatives from Cuba, Zambia and the Palestine Liberation Organisation.

Iran sent word it will receive the mission in Tehran starting next Saturday. Yesterday, both Pars and an independent Kuwaiti newspaper, Al Watan, said there had been progress in efforts to end the war.

PLO plea for Abu 'Ein

AMMAN, April 7 (JT) — An official of the Palestine Liberation Organisation called today on Arab governments, particularly those visited by U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig, to intervene for the release of Mr. Ziyad Abu 'Ein, a young Palestinian being held in Chicago for extradition to Israel on a bombing charge.

Mr. Abdul Jawad Saleh, a member of the PLO Executive Committee and chairman of the Committee for the Defence of Palestinian rights, appealed to the Arab governments "to intervene immediately and directly to release the Palestinian citizen Ziyad Abu 'Ein, who is still detained by the American authorities unfairly, without a legal charge and in an illegitimate manner."

The PLO statement issued in Amman said that the U.S. authorities continue to overlook the rights of Mr. Abu 'Ein by detaining, insulting and humiliating him, preventing him from moving outside his room, imposing mandatory work on him, and not treating him as equal to other prisoners.

The prison authorities prevent him from making telephone calls in the morning although this is allowed to the rest of the prisoners, the statement charged. The authorities also have prevented 200 students and sympathisers from visiting Mr. Abu 'Ein in his prison, the statement said.

Liberal Tehran daily closed

TEHRAN, April 7 (R) — Iran's prosecutor-general ordered the liberal daily newspaper Mizan (Scales of Justice) to cease publication today, silencing one of the country's two major non-governmental voices.

The closure followed the arrest yesterday of the paper's managing editor, former commerce minister Reza Sadr, who is accused of slander, libel, disturbing national security and printing false reports through his editorials in Mizan.

"We have received an official order signed by National Guidance (Information) Minister Abbas Douzouzani, and the newspaper will not appear from tomorrow," a Mizan spokesman told Reuters.

The investigator in charge of press affairs, named only as Abedi, later told another newspaper that Mizan had been closed "for publishing libels and creating tensions in society."

He warned all mass media that from now on they must print their political orientation and the names of their licence holder and managing director on their mastheads.

President Abol Hassan Bani-Sadr, apparently commenting on the Mizan closure, spoke today of great and serious dangers threatening Iranian society. "We must defend freedom at any price, and especially freedom of the

press," he said.

"So if a newspaper insults me, I do not want it prosecuted, because I know, and past experience makes it clear, that tyranny over the press is the beginning of complete tyranny," he added.

Some 20 minor publications have been closed in recent months, but the ban on Mizan was the most telling blow against the Iranian press since another independent daily, Bamdad, disappeared last July after its premises were repeatedly occupied by Islamic fundamentalists.

If Mizan does not reappear, the afternoon daily Islamic Revolution, run by Mr. Bani-Sadr, will be the only major newspaper opposing the dominant Islamic Republican Party (IRP).

Several lesser papers, among them the communist daily Mardom, also survive precariously.

Mr. Reza Sadr, 54, a former prominent anti-Shah activist and once a theological student under Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, was a member of the ruling revolutionary council after the fall of the Shah's regime and served as commerce minister in the interim government of Mr. Mehdi Bazargan in 1979.

He has been Mizan's managing editor since the paper first appeared last September. Mizan disclaims party affiliations but is an avowed supporter of Mr. Bazargan, whose son Abdul Ali is its editor.

Mr. Sadr, who was questioned for six hours yesterday, was still being held in Tehran's Qasr Prison today.



Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan briefs Secretary of State Alexander Haig on conditions in the occupied territories at talks Tuesday in Amman. (Staff photo by Yousef Al 'Allan)

Haig to see Saudi king today after 'fruitful' talks in Amman

ADH, April 7 (JT/Agencies) — U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig arrived today for talks with King Khalid in the United States' effort to secure the Gulf region against what it sees as a Soviet threat.

He flew in from Jordan where he had found a convergence of views on Middle East strategic matters.

Mr. Haig today also met members of the U.S. community in Jordan and attended a briefing on the military situation at the Jordanian army headquarters.

Mr. Haig today described his talks with His Majesty King Hussein as very fruitful, comprehensive and frank. Speaking to reporters before his departure for Saudi Arabia, Mr. Haig said that his talks with the King, Crown Prince Hassan and Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasem dealt with international affairs and U.S.-Jordanian relations.

The American delegation has now acquired a strong impression that U.S. and Jordanian officials have congruent views concerning strategic and regional issues, Mr. Haig said.

"I have felt that King Hussein

solved honourably, Prince Hassan said the Arabs' confidence in the superpowers' ability to achieve peace in the region is bound to weaken. He added that Israel's continued occupation of Arab land and its pursuit of its settlement policy are bound to perpetuate instability and eventually expose the whole region to dangers.

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"I have felt that King Hussein

and the Jordanian government are working relentlessly towards achieving a just and comprehensive peace in the region, and this is also the aim of the American administration," Mr. Haig added.

"I leave Jordan with a strong feeling of appreciation and admiration for His Majesty King Hussein and the Jordanian people with whom the American people maintain strong, friendly relations," Mr. Haig said.

He described King Hussein as a friend of the United States who enjoys deep respect and appreciation in Washington, adding that he looked forward to the strengthening of friendship between the two countries.

Mr. Haig was seen off by Mr. Qasem, who told reporters at Amman airport that the Jordanian government has submitted to Mr. Haig its views on the Palestine problem and the principles for achieving a just and comprehensive solution to the Middle East issue.

Also seeing off Mr. Haig at the airport were the court minister, Mr. Amer Khammash, and Jordan's ambassador in Washington.



Mrs. Patricia Haig, wife of the U.S. secretary of state, admires a costume display in the Amman Folklore Museum on Tuesday. With her is Mrs. Joyce Al Qasem, wife of Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasem. Mrs. Haig also toured Amman's Roman theatre. (Staff photo by Yousef Al 'Allan)

Bani-Sadr, Raja'i, Nabavi sued

Iran's leaders face trial over violence at rally

TEHRAN, April 7 (R) — Iran's chief government spokesman said today he expected a revolutionary court in connection with last month's violence at Tehran University.

At a press conference, Mr. Nabavi refused to elaborate on charges brought against him but said, "We will go there (to the court) and defend ourselves. It is possible that I might be summoned to the court in the next couple of days."

Mr. Nabavi played a major role in the negotiations which led to the release of the American hostages who spent 444 days in captivity after the former American embassy was stormed by young radicals on Nov. 4, 1979.

The Tehran University violence, which provoked clashes between supporters of the president and Muslim fundamentalists, led to bitter

exchanges among Iranian leaders over who was responsible for starting the fighting.

The prosecutor-general said in the broadcast a jury would be sworn in tomorrow to investigate the charges in what he described as "political trials."

"It is difficult for me to set an exact date for the trials, but the investigators told me they thought they would be ready in about two weeks' time," the prosecutor said on state radio.

"Suits have been filed against President Bani-Sadr, Mr. Nabavi and the prime minister and against some political groups like the (semi-legal, left-wing) Mujaheddin-e-Khalq," he said.

He said the proposed trials were proof of the recent words of revolutionary leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini that nobody was above the law.

Eyewitnesses of the March 5 events said Islamic extremists of the Hezbollah (Party of God)

heckled a speech on the Gulf war which the president was making to a crowd of about 100,000.

After they shouted "Death to Bani-Sadr" and cut loudspeaker cables, Mr. Bani-Sadr ordered unarmed police to disperse them.

The police failed to do so, so he asked the crowd to help them, which they did, leading to the injuries.

The opposing version of the events in that the Mujaheddin considered allies of the president, made unprovoked attacks on small groups of Hezbollahis, extremist backers of the IRP.

Mr. Raja'i later accused Mr. Bani-Sadr of taking the law into his own hands, while the president produced identity cards taken from those arrested at the rally which he said proved they were members of the prime minister's "special force."

Mr. Nabavi, considered by many the most powerful force behind the prime minister, joined

in five days later saying the violence was "counter-revolution gaining victory over revolution."

"The president's supporters beat and arrested those who had a trace of Islam in them," he said.

Speaking of moves to weaken and overthrow the government, he added: "The president himself has a share in these."

Eleven days after the violence, Ayatollah Khomeini intervened and barred Mr. Bani-Sadr and leaders of the dominant Islamic Republican Party (IRP) from making public speeches.

Ayatollah Khomeini ended the wrangle without taking sides by saying all the figures involved in it were legally in office and it was forbidden to insult or weaken them.

At the same time he reminded them that they were all subject to the constitution and could face public exposure and trial if they did not obey it.

Advertisement for Peugeot 505 car, including image of the car and contact information for Peugeot Trading Co. Ltd.

NATIONAL

JD 3 million for municipalities

MAFRAQ, April 7 (Petra) — JD 3 million has been allocated by the Development Bank for Municipalities and Village Councils to finance municipalities' purchases of land for public projects, Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment Hassan Al Momani announced today.

The minister added, during a meeting with mayors and members of municipal councils in the northern desert region today, that the ministry has initiated the necessary procedures for drafting designs for several villages in the northern desert region, to be applied at the end of this year.

Twenty-four villages of the area will be linked with major and

minor water mains, the minister added. This JD 2 million project will be finished at the end of this year.

CAEU-N. Yemen aid pact

AMMAN, April 7 (Petra) — The Council of Arab Economic Unity (CAEU) and North Yemen today signed an agreement for technical aid in statistics.

The council's secretary general, Dr. Fakhri Qaddouri, signed the agreement for the council, and the North Yemeni deputy permanent representative at the council, Mr. Saleh Anqad, signed for North Yemen.

Dr. Qaddouri made a speech lauding the achievements of the technical aid project in statistics. He said several statistical surveys have been made on the family budget, manpower, industry and price indexing, as well as the training of staff doing statistical work by organising specialised training courses for this purpose.

This is the fourth agreement of its kind since the CAEU approved a statistical aid programme for less-developed Arab states in 1977.

Hussein gets message from North Yemen

AMMAN, April 7 (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein today received a message from North Yemeni president Ali Abdullah Saleh dealing with current Arab affairs and Jordanian-North Yemeni relations.

The message was delivered to the King at the army headquarters by the North Yemeni information minister, Mr. Hassan Al Lawzi, who arrived in Amman yesterday.

Attending the audience were Jordanian Minister of Information Adnan Abu Odeh and the North Yemeni ambassador to Jordan, Mr. Abdullah Ali Al Dabbi.

Phosphate exporters' group meets here today

AMMAN, April 7 (JT) — Delegations from seven phosphate-producing countries will start a five-day meeting at the Sheraton Palace hotel here tomorrow to review a number of research studies and hear the annual report on the activities of the Institut Mondial de Phosphat (Imphos), the exporters' "club" grouping these countries.

The group, meeting here at the invitation of the Jordan Phosphates Mines Company (JPMC), will discuss in particular agricultural studies conducted last year in agricultural in a number of countries.

The JPMC has prepared a programme of field studies and visits by the delegations: to Aqaba, where they will inspect the fertiliser plant still under construction there, and the phosphate mines at Ruseifeh and Hasa, as well as a number of tourist and archaeological sites in the country.

Countries taking part in the meeting are Morocco, Tunisia, Senegal, Algeria, Brazil, the USA and Jordan. Imphos has its headquarters in Rabat. The "club," established in 1973, supervises research studies on phosphates and ways of developing methods of using them. It aims to promote phosphate sales on the world market.

NATIONAL NEWS BRIEFS

AMMAN, April 7 (JT) — Mr. Abdul Hamid Omar, director of the cultural department at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, received in his office today the cultural attache of the German embassy, Mr. Gunther Kneiss, accompanied by Mr. Adolf Perner, the new director of the Goethe Institute. During the meeting they discussed cultural relations between the two countries. Mr. Perner was appointed one week ago to replace Mr. Richard Schmieid as director of the Goethe Institute.

IRBID, April 7 (Petra) — Irbid Municipality has embarked on studies for the establishment of a laboratory in Irbid to conduct tests on food stuffs, a municipality spokesman said. The project, he added, will be carried out in cooperation with the Royal Scientific Society (RSS). According to the spokesman a special committee of officials from the Department of Health and the municipality has been set up to conduct a statistical survey of stores and commercial institutions which deal in foodstuffs prior to the opening of the laboratory. Hitherto, samples of foodstuffs have been sent to the Ministry of Health's laboratory in Amman for tests.

JERASH, April 7 (Petra) — The Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment today endorsed a JD 181,000 budget for the municipal council of Sakeh in Jerash District. The budget will finance the construction of a secondary school and the purchase of land to establish development projects, the construction of roads and a new building to house the municipality. The ministry also today endorsed a budget for the municipal council of Kirbat Al Samra in Mafraq District. It amounts to JD 19,000.

AMMAN, April 7 (JT) — Nearly 1 million people visited Jordan's pavilion at the Bari tourist fair in Italy which was held between March 21 and 29, according to Mr. Rafiq Lahham, assistant director of tourism. Mr. Lahham, who supervised the work

at the pavilion, said that Jordan, which participated in the Bari fair for the past 21 years, received a certificate of merit for its promoting tourism. The Jordanian pavilion played posters depicting tourist and archaeological sites in Jordan, traditional costumes, samples of Jordanian handicrafts and industries, as well as brochures and guides. Mr. Lahham said. The Jordanian pavilion was organised by the ministries of industry, tourism in cooperation with Alia, the Jordanian Airline.

AMMAN, April 7 (Petra) — Arab League Secretary General As'ad Al As'ad left today after taking part in the second meeting of the executive board of Arab social affairs, which concluded on Sunday. He was at Amman airport by the minister of development Mrs. In'am Al Mufti, and a number of her ministry's officials.

AQABA, April 7 (Petra) — A meeting will be held tomorrow to discuss subjects concerning boosting tourism in Jordan and the role of the private sector in promoting tourism in accordance with schemes included in the new development plan. The participants, representing all public and private sector groups involved in tourism industry, will review three working documents.

AMMAN, April 7 (Petra) — Minister of Jawad Al Anani will pay an inspection visit to Aqaba on Thursday and Friday, when he will meet with officials to discuss subjects pertaining to workers' social security. The minister will also visit the Aqaba Port, the free zone and an institute for orientation of workers. Dr. Anani will be accompanied by several of his ministry's officials. Others from the Social Security Corporation are also scheduled to deliver a lecture to the workers at the Aqaba youth club, on economic development in Jordan.

Archaeology Concept Group issues its recommendations

AMMAN, April 7 (JT) — The Concept Group on Jordanian Archaeology ended a two-day meeting here today with the issuance of several recommendations.

The group had been invited by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan to follow up on the work of the First International Conference on the History and Archaeology of Jordan in Oxford, England last year, and to help determine priorities for government policy relating to antiquities.

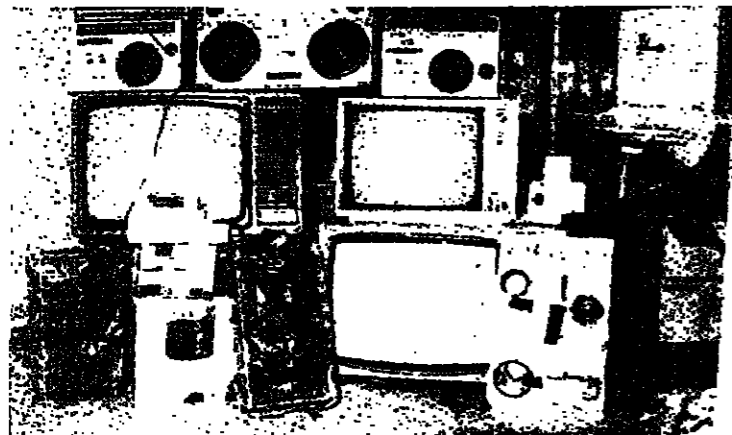
One of the recommendations issued today was that future international conferences be held once every three years rather than biennially, as originally envisaged, in order to provide more time for follow-up and publication between conferences. The next conference is to be held in Amman in 1983, with the theme "The Jordanian Environment: Geographical and Historical".

The group also considered the recommendation of the Oxford conference that a regional centre for historical and archaeological

research be established in Jordan. To this end, the group recommended, the existing facilities of the Department of Antiquities should be strengthened and upgraded, and its staff improved, considering the problem the department has in retaining skilled staff at present salary levels.

A special committee will be set up to catalogue archaeological sites and research work done in Jordan, to help scholars define priorities in their work, a Concept Group source said. According to the source the group also decided to form a second committee from the Department of Antiquities to lay down a comprehensive policy for excavations in the country, particularly at sites threatened by the encroachment of industrial and economic projects.

The group recommended that foreign archaeological institutes in Jordan and the Department of Antiquities hold frequent regular consultations to review and coordinate research work being done in the country.



Electrical equipment discovered when a burglary ring of three youths was apprehended on Monday.

Amman police smash 15-member drug ring

AMMAN, April 7 (JT) — The anti-narcotics squad of the Public Security Directorate has apprehended 15 people and charged them with drug dealing.

The suspects, all non-Jordanians, were arrested while using the drug at the home of one of them in Amman yesterday, a directorate spokesman said. He added that another drug trafficker was arrested while trying to sell half a kilogramme hashish.

According to the spokesman, there were 28 other incidents in Jordan yesterday. Among these, he said, there were 10 road accidents that resulted in the death of one person and the injury of eight

others.

Yesterday, Amman police apprehended a burglary ring gang of three youths who specialised in stealing electrical equipment, televisions and radio sets from stores.

One of the three was caught by accident while trying to cash a cheque at a bank without his identity card, the spokesman said. As he was under suspicion and police observation, the young man was interrogated, and eventually admitted that he had two accomplices who stole electrical appliances and stored them in a room which they rented for the purpose.

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WHAT'S GOING ON

Exhibitions

The British Council presents an exhibition of sketches, watercolours and oils by George Kaplanian, a Jordanian artist who specialises in local landscapes, scenes of old Jerusalem and the historical sites of Jordan. The exhibition is open to the public from 9 a.m. - 1 p.m. and from 4 p.m. - 7 p.m., at the council in Jabal Amman.

The Alia Art Gallery, in cooperation with the Mathaf Gallery in London, presents an exhibition of works by artists of the 19th century Orientalist movement.

The Jordanian Artists' Association presents an exhibition of flower arrangements by Alema Abdallah. The exhibition is open to the public from 9-11 a.m. and from 4-7 p.m., at the association's hall (across the street from the French Cultural Centre) in Jabal Luweibdeh.

The Spanish Expedition, in cooperation with the Department of Antiquities, presents "The Works of the Spanish Archaeological Mission in Jordan", at the Holiday Inn hotel.

The Directorate of Moral Guidance in cooperation with the Department of Libraries, Documentation and National Archives, presents the first exhibition of military books. This exhibition, which comes as part of National Book Week, is open to the public from 9 a.m. - 5 p.m., at the Palace of Culture in Sports City.

Film

Under the patronage of Minister of Information Adnan Abu Odeh, the Soviet Cultural Centre presents a documentary film entitled "The Palestinians and the Right to Live". The show will

start at 6 p.m. at the centre, near the Third Circle in Jabal Amman.

Play

The Yarmouk University Players present Henrik Ibsen's "Enemy of the People" (in English), at the British Council in Amman. Tickets cost 250 fils, in advance or at the door.

Children's Play

The Department of Culture and Arts, in cooperation with the Jordanian Artists' Association, presents a children's music festival entitled "The Rabbit Forest", celebrating International Children's Day. The show starts at 4:30 p.m., at the department's theatre in Jabal Luweibdeh; tickets are on sale at the door.

Lectures

Dr. Fawzi Zayadin, assistant director of the Department of Antiquities, will present a slide lecture entitled "The Latest Discoveries in Petra". The lecture will be given at the Amman Centre, off Third Circle in Jabal Amman, at 7 p.m.

Dr. Jawad Al Anani, the minister of labour, will give a lecture entitled "The Development Challenges of the 1980s in Jordan". The lecture will follow. The lecture will be given at the Jordanian Writers' Association headquarters, at 4:30 p.m.

Videotape programme

The French Cultural Centre presents "Al'ecoute des Provinces de France", at 5 p.m. and "Les spectacles de Fevrier 1981", at the centre in Jabal Luweibdeh.

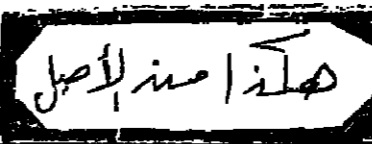
AMMAN STOCK EXCHANGE REPORT

Name of Company	Par Value	Number Traded	High	Low	Close	Price
Islamic Bank 50%	JD 1.000	2,582	1.730	1.720	1.730	1.730
Jordan-Kuwait Bank	JD 1.000	1,650	2.230	2.220	2.220	2.220
Jordan Gulf Bank	JD 1.000	6,400	1.530	1.520	1.520	1.520
Housing Bank	JD 1.000	500	2.230	2.230	2.230	2.230
Arab Investment Bank	JD 1.000	100	1.630	1.630	1.630	1.630
Arab Financial Foundation (Jordan)	JD 10.000	585	13.800	13.750	13.750	13.750
Jordan National Bank	JD 5.000	200	17.090	17.090	17.090	17.090
Arab Bank Co. Ltd.	JD 10.000	15	130.000	130.000	130.000	130.000
Arab Union Insurance Co.	JD 1.000	550	1.500	1.500	1.500	1.500
General Insurance Co.	JD 1.000	2,400	1.540	1.530	1.540	1.540
Arabian Seas Insurance Co.	JD 5.000	75	10.450	10.450	10.450	10.450
Jordan Electricity Co.	JD 1.000	9,738	2.090	2.070	2.070	2.070
Arab International Hotels Co.	JD 1.000	1,500	0.940	0.940	0.940	0.940
Arabian Investment and International Trading Co.	JD 1.000	21,050	1.110	1.100	1.100	1.100
International Contracting and Investments Co.	JD 1.000	23,577	0.860	0.860	0.860	0.860
Cattle and Poultry Co.	JD 1.000	1,750	0.620	0.620	0.620	0.620
Dar Al Sha'b for Press, Publications and Distribution	JD 1.000	1,700	0.950	0.950	0.950	0.950
Arab Development and Investments Co.	JD 2.000	846	1.720	1.700	1.700	1.700
Jordan Dairy Co.	JD 1.000	3,995	1.260	1.210	1.230	1.230
General Mining Co.	JD 1.000	725	1.750	1.740	1.740	1.740
Arab Aluminium Industries Co.	JD 1.000	100	1.280	1.280	1.280	1.280
Industrial, Commercial and Agricultural Co.	JD 1.000	2,400	3.550	3.520	3.550	3.550
Arab Chemical Detergents Industries Co.	JD 1.000	500	3.920	3.920	3.920	3.920
National Steel Industries	JD 1.000	6,850	1.970	1.960	1.960	1.960
Dar Al Dawa' Development and Investment Co.	JD 1.000	650	3.340	3.340	3.340	3.340
MASS Blades Manufacturing Co.	JD 1.000	5,310	0.750	0.750	0.750	0.750
Jordan Ceramics Industries Co.	JD 1.000	13,000	1.150	1.120	1.130	1.130
Jordan Glass Factories Co.	JD 1.000	350	0.850	0.850	0.850	0.850
Jordan Paper and Carboard Factories Co.	JD 1.000	100	1.600	1.600	1.600	1.600
Arab Pharmaceutical Manufacturing Co.	JD 5.000	206	28.950	28.950	28.950	28.950
Rafiq Industrial Co.	JD 5.000	250	3.000	3.000	3.000	3.000
Jordan Petroleum Refinery Co.	JD 5.000	905	8.430	8.420	8.430	8.430
Jordan Pipes Manufacturing Co.	JD 10.000	100	15.300	15.200	15.200	15.200
Jordan Cement Factories Co.	JD 10.000	200	18.320	18.250	18.320	18.320

Total volume of shares traded on Tuesday, April 7, 1981: JD 175,900
Total number of shares traded: 110,859

Government Development Bonds

Year of Maturity	Par Value	Number Traded	Volume Traded	High	Low
1988 8%	JD 10.000	10	100	10.100	10.100



Playing at the British Council tonight

Yarmouk U. Players do a splendid job on 'Enemy'

By Fawzia Mai
Special to the Jordan Times

character who starts off on a battle for truth.

His more moderate wife, Katherine, is brilliantly rendered by Zein Ghanma. She literally slips into the skin of that perfect housewife, stiff and easily embarrassed; yet very well-mannered. As Mrs. Stockmann's basic concern for her children and a stable home finally gives way to her loyalty for her husband, Zein surpasses herself and actual tears stream down her contorted face as she and her children hurriedly leave the public meeting that brands her husband an Enemy of the People.

The Stockmann's daughter Petra is played by Suhair Ammari, who thoroughly adopts the persona of the tight conservative-looking schoolteacher with deep emotions and liberal ideas. The two young sons, Eilif and Morten, are said and Alisar Kobeissi, who take up the parts, much to one's surprise, in an extremely relaxed and convincing manner.

Morten Kili, owner of the factory which causes the pollution and father of Katherine Stockmann (and who is also called "The Badger" because of his unclean habits), gives Jarar ample chance to demonstrate his imaginative acting, punctuated by noisy eruptions of gas from both ends of the digestive tract.

Yousef Bazian, a self-assured youth with obviously great potential, carries off quite easily the role of the opportunistic Hovstad, editor of *The People's Messenger*, who also turns out to be a more or less dedicated revolutionary. Ms. Billing, his assistant and reporter, is played by Lena Al Tall, a talented young lady who instilled much fascination and magnetism into the multiple-faced personality of a young American hippy.

Aslaksen, the printer at the newspaper and chairman of the Home Owners' Council, earned great applause right after his first appearance. Hasan Ghussein manages superbly in the role of the slightly simplistic, square, awkward and heavy red-bearded man given to extremes of emotions. Captain Horster, a sea-captain and a faithful friend of the



Dr. Stockmann challenges the conscience of those in authority and the people who put them there, as his family look on.

Stockmanns who finally gets betrothed to Petra, is played by Kamal Naifeh.

The 11 other players, who run noisily up and down the stage as the participants in the public meeting and later on as the window-smashers, enjoy identifying with their characters just as much. Improvisation and creative gestures were abundant.

The cast "have done remarkably well," reckons Dr. Ian Carruthers, a professor at Yarmouk and director and producer of the play. "In five performances, they have come very far. They have been very creative, and I am happy to see that."

In the previous four performances at Yarmouk University, the auditorium was

packed every time with 200-odd spectators who formed a "captive audience." "It is difficult to get an interested audience," Dr. Carruthers said. "I realise that in Amman, one deals with a pre-audience that is to be turned into an audience. In terms of students, we are training them into an audience."

The players are students not



At the public meeting to hear Dr. Stockmann's case, the doctor finds hostility not only from the mayor and his henchmen but also from the people themselves, the "silent majority". Left to right, actors

Hasan Ghussein, Haled Jameel, Yousef Bazian, Basem Faqier, Zein Ghanma, Suhair Ammari and Kamal Naifeh. (Photos by Sara O'Neill)

only of English literature (as is Miss Ammari), but also of biology (Mr. Ghussein), engineering and business. There is as yet no course in drama at Yarmouk, but this did not deter Dr. Carruthers from forming a drama group.

The idea, he recalled, stemmed from sheer boredom. "We started the blocking last October," he said, "but didn't start on memorisation until December. The students had to come for rehearsals every day from 4 to 6 or 7 p.m. Some of them had to make some sacrifices in their studies for the sake of the play."

Dr. Carruthers agreed with a little smile that he had done a tremendous job in training the cast to speak and pronounce words correctly, so much so in fact, that in the opinion of a British member of the audience, they would not disgrace a British stage. Another, Jordanian member of the audience, exclaimed simply, "Yes. I really enjoyed it very much. They are of surprisingly good standard."

Dr. Carruthers praises not so much his own efforts as Lady Luck for providing him with a bunch of such talented youths. "In fact," he added, "Lena, Yousef, Jarar and Zein have already participated in drama workshops in Britain. Moreover, Lena Al Tall has been offered a scholarship to continue her studies at a drama school in England. All four also played in last year's production of "The Cherry Orchard," which gave only two performances at Yarmouk.

"This is not a drama course," he stressed, "but it will be. We are really trying to build up talent which could later on be used in our cultural centre."

"An Enemy of the People", along with other plays and play-readings from the universities and other drama groups in Jordan, will be performed at the Jerash Festival this coming October. Maybe then the Yarmouk University Players' quality will not be disputed any more, and Dr. Carruthers will not have to sigh. "But we would like a larger audience; it contributes so much to the atmosphere!"

Jordan trade fair set for Baghdad

By Abba Majaj
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN, April 7 — Business is booming between Jordan and Iraq these days, and this is evidenced by a second trade fair which is to open in Baghdad on the ninth of this month.

Last year a similar event took place in Iraq's capital city, and its success was enormous — JD 1.5 million worth of Jordanian-made products were sold. Plans had been made to open similar fairs in the Iraq cities of Mosul and Basra this year, but due to the war with Iran, this idea has been suspended for the time being.

However, the up coming fair is expected to be a great success. Mr. Ali Dajani, the director of Amman's chamber of industry, told the Jordan Times that approximately 200 Jordanian manufacturers will be taking part in this event.

Mr. Dajani said that Iraq has authorised Jordan to sell JD 1 million worth of goods on a retail basis, but he added that this figure does not include any orders that may be placed by Iraqi merchants. The director explained that part of the fair is to be reserved for exhibitions of products which will not be for sale per se, but will show Iraqis what Jordan has to offer and will enable them to order large quantities of the products on display.


The main idea of this fair, Mr. Dajani said, is "to gain credibility for the Jordanian manufacturers and the confidence of the Iraqi consumer," as well as "to rationalise all export procedures, and to train exporters in the art of exporting, packaging, and pricing."

Each item to be displayed and sold during the 12-day fair has been submitted to the Chamber of Industry here, where it has been examined to ensure that all specifications have been met — the most important one being that the product has been made in Jordan and is labelled accordingly.

Among the Jordanian products to be sold and displayed in Baghdad from April 9-21 are toilet articles, mattresses, clothing, shoes, ladies' handbags, plastic ware, foodstuffs and cigarettes.

Mr. Dajani described the trade relationship between Iraq and Jordan as "improving all the time; Iraq is a very dynamic market." He added that "because of the deep understanding between the Jordanian and Iraqi leaderships, great attention is being paid to the economic side of the relationship between the two countries. We are seeking enterprises which can be made jointly with Iraq — for example, in metal industries and foodstuffs."

"So long as there is goodwill, we are very certain we will succeed," the director concluded.



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JORDAN TIMES READERSHIP SURVEY

Dear reader: The Jordan Times would like your cooperation in completing the following survey to help us serve you better. The survey is confidential, and will be used only for internal purposes in the Jordan Times. Please answer all the questions and mail the completed questionnaire to The Editor, the Jordan Times, P.O. Box 6710, Amman, Jordan. Thank you for your cooperation.

1. Nationality:
2. Age: Sex:
3. Occupation:
4. How long have you lived in Jordan?
5. Purpose of stay in Jordan:
6. If you are a visitor, is the purpose of your visit business, tourism or other?
7. How often do you read the Jordan Times: (circle one) daily; a few times a week; occasionally; rarely.
8. How many other people besides yourself read your copy of the paper?
9. Do you read the paper at home, at work, or elsewhere?
10. Would you make use of a home or office delivery service?
11. How do you obtain your paper now?
12. Do you file the newspaper or clip articles for future reference?
13. Do you read Arabic-language Jordanian newspapers?
14. Do you read Arabic-language Jordanian magazines?
15. Do you listen to Radio Jordan news in Arabic?
16. Do you watch Jordan Television news in Arabic?
17. Do you listen to Radio Jordan news in English?
18. Do you watch Jordan Television news in English?
19. Do you watch Jordan Television news in French?
20. What other sources of news about Jordan do you get, such as embassy, company or school bulletins, foreign newsletters, etc? (please list):
21. What foreign newspapers do you read regularly?
22. What foreign magazines do you read regularly?
23. Which foreign radio stations do you listen to regularly for world news?
24. In general, do you read the Jordan Times mostly for news about Jordan, the Middle East or the world?
25. What do you find most useful in the newspaper (please be specific)?
26. What do you find least useful?
27. Do you read the local news? Regularly? Occasionally? Rarely? Never?
28. Do you read the editorials and columns on the opinion page?
29. Do you read the Middle East page?
30. Do you read the Economics page?
31. Do you read the Features page?
32. Do you read the World News page?
33. Which of the following features do you read regularly (please circle): Goren bridge, daily crossword, Sunday crossword, Jumble, the Better Half, Peanuts, Andy Capp, Mut 'n' Jeff, the Horoscope.
34. Which of the listings in the Jordan Times Daily Guide do you refer to regularly or often (please circle): Jordan Television, Jordan Radio, BBC, Voice of America, Amman airport, Emergencies (doctors, pharmacies, taxis), cultural centres, service clubs, museums, prayer times, local exchange rates, useful telephone numbers, market prices of fruits and vegetables.
35. Do you read What's Going On to find out about activities in Jordan?
36. Do you read the Arab Press Commentary?
37. Do you feel the Jordan Times has enough local news for you; too little; too much?
38. Would you like more world news, less, or the same amount as you now get every day?
39. Would you like more economic news, less, or the same amount?
40. Would you like more sports news, less, or the same amount?
41. Are you interested in Jordanian sports events?
42. Would you read a local gardening column?
43. Would you read a column on Arabic and international cooking?
44. Do you feel the Jordan Times' coverage of the occupied territories and Israel is too much, too little or just about right?
45. Do you read the Amman stock exchange listing?
46. Do you read the People in the News column? Would you like more news items about people in Jordan, less, or just about the same amount that is now offered?
47. Do you refer to the advertisements in the Jordan Marketplace? Often, occasionally, rarely or never?
48. Would you read a column on personal beauty and health care?
49. Would you read a column about motoring?
50. Would you read a column about travel and tourism?
51. Please make any other remarks or suggestions about the Jordan Times, particularly about the kind of coverage you would like more of, and anything in the newspaper now that does not interest you at all.

OPINION

Jordan Times

Responsible Editor: AHMAD AMAD. Board of Directors: JUMA' HAMMAD, RAJA KLISSA, MOHAMMAD AMAR, MAHMOUD AL-KAYSI. Editor: ANI G. KHOURI. Managing Editor: SAAD D. SHUKAYR.

Let me introduce myself:

My name: Amal Ali Hamdan. Place of birth: A small peaceful village called Deir Yassin near Jerusalem, capital of Palestine. My passport: A valid ration card for one person issued by UNRWA.

A Villager's Ode

My hobbies: Corresponding with other refugees throughout the world, regardless of their religion, nationality, or conviction. Background: On the 9th of April, 1948 the peaceful village Deir Yassin was attacked by a large force of heavily armed Jewish troops.



Harmless, unarmed civilians were disfigured, mutilated, tortured, and brutally butchered by the blood-thirsty attackers. No one was spared the suffering and humiliation. Old men, women, the sick, expectant mothers, children, even the cattle were terrorised.

A welcome prospect

THE ENCOURAGING signs from the eastern end of the Arab World - prospects for a negotiated end to Iraqi-Iranian hostilities - contrast vividly with the deterioration of the situation in Lebanon.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

AL RA'I Certainly what U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig heard here in Amman, and what he will hear during the rest of his Middle East tour, will give him the opportunity to form a clear conception of the Jordanian stand, which is committed to the unified Arab line.

is a position which will not allow the administration of President Reagan to follow the right path in establishing real peace in the area, because to reject the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and insist on not dealing with their sole legitimate representative represents an unfair tutelage on the Palestinian people, which is contrary to international law and norms.

JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE

Table with columns for JORDAN TELEVISION (CHANNEL 3, 6), RADIO JORDAN (855 KHz, AM; 8.99 MHz, FM), and EBC WORLD SERVICE (629, 720, 1413 KHz).

Table listing various services and locations including DEPARTURES, CULTURAL CENTRES, SERVICE CLUBS, and EMERGENCIES.

Table listing MUSEUMS, PRAYER TIMES, LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES, and MARKET PRICES for various commodities like Tomatoes, Eggplant, Potatoes, etc.

FORECAST FOR WEDNESDAY, APR. 8, 1981. YOUR DAILY Horoscope from the Carroll Righter Institute. GENERAL TENDENCIES: Forget romantic and idealistic matters today and put your concentration and attention upon working out a specific plan that will give you many benefits in the future.

Handwritten signature or note at the bottom right of the page.

MIDDLE EAST

Saudi Arabia cuts diplomatic ties with Afghanistan

WASHINGTON, April 7 (R) — Saudi Arabia announced today that it has decided to cut off diplomatic relations with Afghanistan, the Saudi Press Agency said.

The Foreign Ministry statement said Saudi Arabia had decided to cut off diplomatic relations with Afghanistan as a result of the continued Soviet military intervention contrary to United Nations and Non-Aligned movement resolutions.

"In the light of the continued illegal regime in Kabul, which came to power with the assistance of a foreign power and was not recognised by the people of Afghanistan, the government of Saudi Arabia decided to cut relations with the Kabul regime," the statement said.

Saudi Arabia hoped this situation, which the communists had created, would be ended by the struggle of the Afghan people and with help of Islamic and other countries.

Israelis elect new leaders of Histadrut

TEL AVIV, April 7 (R) — Voting in the elections for Israel's powerful Histadrut trade union federation got off to a slow start today, with less than half as many votes recorded by midday as in the last election in 1977, a union official said.

Election officials attributed the low turnout mainly to stormy weather in many places and the fact that workers had not been given the day off to vote.

The officials said they expected larger numbers of people to vote after work hours.

In one incident this morning, a booth in a synagogue in the southern coastal town of Ashkelon failed to open because voters were required to wear head coverings before entering the building. It took several hours to find enough

skulleps to enable the booth to open. More than 1.5 million Israelis are expected to vote today to choose leaders of the Histadrut, and the result could serve as an indicator for the outcome of next June's general election.

Eleven parties are contesting the election. The Labour Party, which formed Histadrut 60 years ago and has dominated it ever since, is confidently expected to retain absolute control.

The right-wing Likud Party of Prime Minister Menachem Begin believes it can increase its influence in the trades union movement, having made regular gains in recent Histadrut elections, which are held every four years.

Latest opinion polls show that Likud can expect about 30 per cent of the vote, compared to 28.6 last time. This would be a considerable achievement for the ruling party in view of the current economic situation in Israel, where inflation is running at 130 per cent.

In congressional hearings Saudi request for U.S. equipment is criticised again

WASHINGTON, April 7 (R) — A U.S. government plan to sell sophisticated air defence equipment to Saudi Arabia came under renewed criticism at a congressional hearing yesterday.

A State Department official said agreement was close on the deal, which government sources say includes the sale of five airborne warning and control system (AWACS) aircraft to Saudi Arabia and the upgrading of its F-15 fighters.

Congressman William Lehman, a Florida Democrat, told the hearing the planned sale and other arms transfers to the Middle East meant further instability in the Middle East and invited the erosion of Israel's military superiority.

"Supplying F-15 enhancements and AWACS to the Saudis, in terms of U.S. interests, raises grave doubts regarding the Middle East regional balance of power," he told a House of Representatives foreign affairs subcommittee.

PLO request triggers World Bank debate

EDITOR'S NOTE: This is Part Two of a four-part series on recent PLO observer debate for the joint annual meetings of World Bank and IMF. Part One appeared in the Jordan Times three days ago.

By Bob Lebling and Fawzi Asmar

Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) observer controversy first erupted in the summer of 1979, several months before the joint annual meetings of the World Bank and IMF in Belgrade, Yugoslavia.

June of that year, New Zealand Prime Minister Robert Muldoon, the 1979 chairman of the World Bank, received a formal request for observer status from Wajid Qamhawi, president of PLO's economic unit, the Palestine National Fund.

Qamhawi sent similar letters at the same time to the secretaries of the World Bank and the IMF, but the letter to Mr. Muldoon was the key.

Under section 5 (B) of the Bretton Woods Institutions, the chairman of the World Bank is empowered to invite observers to the annual meetings in consultation with the executive directors of the two institutions.

Mr. Muldoon took the PLO's request to the bank and IMF executive directors in July, for the first consultations.

It did not take him long to discover that a majority of the executive directors, under the leadership of the U.S.-dominated executive director, opposed extending an invitation to the PLO.

Theoretically, Mr. Muldoon had gone against the wishes of the U.S.-dominated executive director and invited the PLO to the annual meeting. There was nothing in the Bretton Woods rules that required the chairman to secure the agreement of the executive directors — all he had to do was consult with them.

Mr. Muldoon decided to take the PLO to the Western position. In September he informed Dr. Qamhawi that he was "not in a position" to accept the PLO to the Belgrade meeting.

The stage was then set for the annual meetings themselves, which opened in Yugoslavia later that month. The finance ministers of other economic officials of the Bretton Woods member-countries, as well as the governors of the institutions, gathered in Belgrade in the last week of September. Also present was Dr. Qamhawi of the PLO, although he was not invited to the bank/fund meeting.

The PLO official was there to attend a side-meeting or caucus of the Group of 77, an organisation of the Third World states which has membership in the Bretton Woods Institutions.

The Group of 77 included well over a hundred developing countries — 85 per cent, in fact, of the membership of the World Bank and the IMF.

Dr. Qamhawi presented to the Group a draft resolution supporting observer status for PLO. The Group of 77 unanimously approved the resolution, and forwarded it to chairman Muldoon. At this point the lines could not have been more clearly drawn: the Third World favoured PLO observer status, the Americans and Europeans opposed it.

Mr. Muldoon found it impossible to ignore what amounted to 85 per cent of the members in the Bretton Woods Bank.

He referred the PLO's application to the joint procedures committee, which studied the matter on October 1, and recommended that Mr. Muldoon set up

The first controversy over observer status for the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) started in 1977 at Belgrade. The request was placed in front of the U.S.-supported executive board of directors, which refused the request. But the pity is that Mr. Muldoon, the chairman, also backed the Western decision. The PLO executive didn't miss the chance to place this matter again before the Group of 77. At last the new board chairman, took a healthy step in inviting the PLO as an observer to the 1980 meetings.

an informal working party of governors to look into the merits of the case and report its findings in time for the 1980 annual meetings, slated for Washington, D.C.

The working party — to become known as the first Muldoon Committee — was duly established. Chaired by Muldoon himself and composed of eight countries — four developing states and four industrialised countries — the committee began thrashing out the thorny issues involved.

Three meetings were held in Paris in late 1979 and early 1980. The Arab viewpoint was represented on the committee by Pakistan (in its capacity as a member of the Islamic conference) and Dr. Muhammad Finaish of Libya, IMF executive director for the bloc of countries of which Pakistan is a member.

In addition to Pakistan, the developing countries of Indonesia, Yugoslavia and Nigeria served on the first Muldoon Committee. The four industrialised states on the panel were France, West Germany, Belgium and New Zealand.

"Unfortunately," said a source close to the committee, "there was no provision in the resolution establishing the committee to provide for the breaking of a tie vote. As it turned out, the committee was evenly split on the PLO question — the four developing countries favouring observer status and the four industrialised states opposing it."

As a result, the first Muldoon Committee's final report simply set forth the arguments pro and con on the PLO observer issue, and reached no definite conclusions.

In June 1980, the panel's report was forwarded to the new chairman of the board of governors, Tanzanian Finance Minister Amir Jamal, for his consideration.

What exactly were — and are — the arguments for and against PLO observer status? The Arabs and their Third World allies marshalled a number of cogent reasons why the PLO should be allowed to observe bank/fund meetings.

First of all, they pointed out that the PLO already enjoyed observer status at the U.N. and in an array of specialised U.N. agencies dealing with economic and social matters.

They also claimed that acceptance of the PLO application might have "adverse effects" on the bank of fund, such as the withdrawal of contributions or financial cooperation by certain member states — interpreted by some to mean a veiled threat by the U.S. to pull out of the Bretton Woods Institutions if the PLO were made an observer.

The Arabs and their allies, however, said these arguments against PLO observership were faulty in both fact and in logic. They pointed out that the PLO was an observer in a number of non-political, economic and financial institutions, such as UNDP, UNIDO, IFAD and FAO.

None of these institutions has been adversely affected by the PLO's presence, and all of them are dependent upon contributions from member countries, the Arab argument went.

1.5 million among the poorest and most disadvantaged people in the world," the Arab position maintained.

Opponents of the PLO then claimed it was bank/fund practice to send invitations to three categories of observers: development institutions, international or regional organisations, and countries with pending membership applications. The PLO, they said, did not fit into any of these categories.

The Arabs countered by noting that there was no legal basis, in terms of the institutions by-laws, for any system of classifying observers into categories.

"In fact, the list of observers has grown unsystematically over the years with no reference to any conscious classification of observers," they said.

"This classification was apparently invented on this particular occasion not so much because it corresponds to historical experience, but perhaps because it was thought by some to be convenient for the exclusion of the PLO."

The Arab view was that observers should not be chosen according to "formalistic" categories, but rather on "the extent to which the would-be observer is actually engaged in development work and is thus likely to benefit from coming into contact with international development institutions."

This was the only relevant criterion, the Arabs said, and based on it, the PLO was eminently qualified to be an observer.

The PLO's opponents then argued it would be a mistake to accept a national liberation movement like the PLO as a bank/fund observer, because this would open the door to other liberation movements.

The Arabs rejected this argument. They cited the PLO's unique status as an organisation fully recognised by the U.N., and said it was "a patently false analogy to equate the PLO with other liberation movements which are far from being recognised by the world community."

The Arabs pointed out that a number of the countries opposed to PLO observer status were motivated by political considerations rather than the merits of the case.

As one official put it, "this is not the first time that some of the major shareholders in the bank and the fund have tried to impose their national policies on the Bretton Woods Institutions."

"This is one of the gravest dangers threatening the integrity of multilateral development institutions, and is a negation of the very concept of multilateralism."

The target of this strong language was of course the U.S. and its European allies. These countries were not persuaded by the arguments of the Arabs and their Third World supporters, and so that stalemate over the PLO issue continued into the summer of 1980, when the real battle of power and principle erupted.

After considering both sides of the issue in depth, the new board chairman of the bank and fund, Tanzanian Finance Minister Jamal, took the bold step of inviting the PLO as an observer to the 1980 meetings.

The next installment in this series will take the reader behind the scenes at the World Bank and IMF, and reveal the details of the U.S.-inspired manoeuvres to revoke Mr. Jamal's invitation to the PLO.



"The PLO has special responsibility toward 3.5 million living under the most appalling conditions in refugee camps."

oil producers and their supporters in the developing world. (Saudi Business)

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ECONOMY

Could Arabs double oil reserves?

ROME, April 7 (R) — New finds and use of enhanced oil field technology could more than double the recoverable oil reserves of the main Arab producing countries, a vice-president of Italy's state oil company AGIP said today.

Mr. Marcello Colitti told a seminar that reserves in known oil

fields in the Organisation of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), were put at 336.2 billion barrels—about half the world total.

Enhanced discovery techniques could add 160 billion barrels during the next 20 years, with 90 billion barrels more being added as higher prices and further advances

in technology make it economic to get even more oil from known fields.

The AGIP official said new discoveries could produce 123 billion barrels more, although he added that the rate of exploratory drilling in Arab countries had declined since the mid-1970s. Oil companies would have to invest more in the Arab states and the countries would have to show more readiness to put oil revenues back into exploration.

Kuwait denies oil-loading curbs

FUWAIT, April 7 (AP) — Official sources denied an untrue London report that Kuwait has suspended oil loading by three major western companies in an effort to gain premium price.

A senior official of the Oil Ministry said negotiations were still on with Royal Dutch Shell, British Petroleum and Gulf Oil of America in hopes of reaching agreement on a \$3 a barrel surcharge.

The London report, citing industry sources and published by a number of Gulf Arab papers, had claimed that the three oil companies were rejecting the premium and that Kuwait was halting loading crude oil to them.

Kuwait's official price is \$35.5 a barrel. The premium was being justified on the bases of access to large quantities of crude oil on long-term contracts.

Poles pay more for Soviet oil

WARSAW, April 7 (R) — Poland's 1981 bill for crude oil and refined products from the Soviet Union will be 30 per cent higher than last year, the official PAF news agency said yesterday.

It added that Poland would still be paying 40 per cent less from the 16.1 million tonnes of oil and products which it will get from the Soviet Union than if it had to obtain these on the world market.

Oil prices within the COM-ECON East European economic grouping are fixed by a formula which has then rise annually to the average non-communist world price for the preceding five years.

While ensuring a steady increase this cushions the COM-ECON customers against sudden shocks like OPEC's 1979 doubling of crude prices.

Despite technical difficulties

U.S.S.R. hopes for higher oil production

MOSCOW, (R) — The Kremlin dismisses a U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) view that Soviet oil output is stagnating and may decline, but its own figures now show its hopes of higher production to be very modest indeed.

The published output target for 1985 is 12.4 to 12.9 million barrels a day (b/d), compared with 12 million b/d pumped out last year by the world's biggest producer.

fuel-hungry Soviet Union, short of hard currency, using military muscle to ensure preferential supplies from the Gulf.

Soviet officials regard such views as malicious propaganda while the CIA is reviewing its own analysis.

The key to Soviet oil production will be Western Siberia, an area roughly three times the size of France, where a crash programme to develop huge oil reserves began 15 years ago.

Western Siberia accounted for just over half total Soviet output last year and Kremlin planners count on rising production there to offset declines in old fields elsewhere.

On a recent visit to Tyumen, the administrative centre, Western correspondents found oil industry officials full of confidence, although they confront formidable difficulties, including rising costs, shortages of manpower, technology and natural obstacles.

In the early 1970s, Soviet oil experts concentrated their efforts around the middle of the river Ob, discovery of the giant oilfield of Samotlor and other easily exploitable fields caused oil production to surge.

But oil industry officials in the Tyumen say output from Samotlor has now levelled off at 3.08 million b/d and tapering of production from other sites in the area means planners now face the prospect of moving into markedly tougher terrain further north.

The region's chief oil engineer, Mr. Nikolai Zakharchenko, indicated that new exploitation over the next five years will concentrate on an area of about 14,400 square kilometres north of the main towns of Surgut and Nizhnevartovsk.

attract pioneer families to Siberia, the government has found that oil men — some earning as much as 1,000 roubles (\$1,400) a month, more than seven times the average salary — prefer flying in by helicopter to drilling sites for short spells and then return home.

Oil industry officials will not put an average figure on how much it costs to prospect, drill and exploit one oil well, but the government invested 22 billion roubles (\$31 billion) in Western Siberia in the last five-year period.

Some Western experts believe the increasing cost of exploitation alone will be a severe brake on oil production in the region in the near future.

Technology causes no problems at present officials said in Tyumen, but the Soviet Union may have to turn to the West for drilling equipment if deeper deposits are to be exploited over the next 10 years. Japan, Italy and Yugoslavia provide pipes and pipe joints. France computer technology and the United States compressor pumps.

Mr. Zakharchenko said Soviet equipment was adequate for present drilling depths of 3,200 metres though new technology would be required if drilling went deeper in the next 10 years.

While fuel reserves are a state

secret in the Soviet Union, oil industry officials describe Western Siberia's fuel potential as "unimaginable".

But there are signs that planners regret the over-exploitation and wastage of resources from well-sited sites in the early 1970s.

The natural obstacles in Western Siberia are highlighted by the example of the Salimskoye field in the middle of the river Ob area.

Mr. Yevgeny Yefremov, a deputy director of the region's oil scientific research institute in Tyumen, said the Salimskoye field had been pinpointed about 12 years ago and had "probably gigantic" reserves.

But only a tiny amount of oil has been extracted from the site and long-term prospects for significant exploitation are uncertain, he said.

High underground temperatures and pressures congeal the highly-viscous oil making it impossible to extract with existing technology.

A similar problem exists with the Russkoye field further north but the current five-year plan provides for continued experimental work to exploit both fields.

Soviet planners are meanwhile looking to trim domestic demand for oil and Prime Minister Nikolai Tikhonov called for fuel-saving

Turkey adopts OECD guidelines

PARIS, April 7 (AP) — Turkey today formally adopted the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development's guidelines for multinational enterprises and the declaration in international investments. The move was announced at a meeting of the OECD council as part of Turkey's programme designed to attract private foreign investments.

Mr. Aatur Memduh, Turkey's ambassador to the OECD, told the council that the encouragement of private foreign investment "constitutes one of the major targets" of his country's economic stability programme announced last year.

He said Turkey introduced new regulations and facilities for foreign investors and has taken important measures to minimise formalities.

Turkey is seeking aid commitments from OECD donor countries of about \$1.5 billion this year, up from \$1.2 billion in 1980. An OECD "pledging session" is expected to be held early next month.

Alitalia strike disrupts Rome airport

ROME, April 7 (AP) — Italy's flag airline Alitalia today cancelled most international flights originating at Rome's Leonardo Da Vinci Airport as some flight mechanics began a three-day strike.

A three-hour walkout by baggage handlers delayed some domestic flights as well.

ECONOMIC NEWS BRIEFS

The mechanics called the strike to push for pay increases. The strikers belong to autonomous unions, which aren't part of the National Labour Federation.

Italy's air traffic was expected to be disrupted from April 14-20, over the busy Easter week, by a strike of Italian pilots demanding doubling of their salaries and benefits.

Lebanon raises discount rate

BEIRUT, April 7 (R) — Lebanon's Central Bank today raised its discount rate from 10 to 13 per cent to stem borrowing by commercial banks, the Central Bank announced.

Cash liquidity has run short among the more than 80 Lebanese and foreign commercial banks based in Beirut, and the commercial bank have been seeking to borrow cash from the Central Bank.

The Central Bank, which is trying to restrict the money supply by an anti-inflation policy, raised its interest rate to check the amount of borrowing, a Central Bank spokesman said.

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON, April 7 (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at the close of trading on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets today.

One sterling	2.1925/35	U.S. dollar
One U.S. dollar	1.1850/53	Canadian dollar
	2.1375/85	West German marks
	2.3690/3710	Dutch guilders
	1.9510/25	Swiss francs
	35.02/06	Belgian francs
	1066.00/1068.00	Italian lire
	213.40/60	Japanese yen
	4.6635/45	Swedish crowns
	5.4325/50	Norwegian crowns
	6.7400/25	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	512.50/513.50	U.S. dollars

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON, April 7 (R) — Equities and government bonds closed around the day's lowest levels following the Bank of England's estimate that sterling rose 3/4 PCT in the month to mid March, dealers said. At 1500 the FT index was down 4.6 at 528.9.

The rise was at the top end of most operators' estimates and long dated government bonds were marked down 1/2 point or more, having previously shown narrowly mixed movements. Longs closed 3/4 point lower and shorts eased around 1/4 point. U.S. shares were also lower while Canadians were mixed.

Royal Bank of Scotland was actively traded after the announcement it had received an approach which may lead to a counter offer for the whole of its share capital. Royal Bank ended 24p higher at 168 while Standard Chartered, which last month made an agreed bid for Royal Bank, added 10p after figures. Lloyds, which has a 16 PCT stake in Royal Bank, was up 2p.

BICC, which said it had a £23m Middle East cable contract, was down 3p ahead of tomorrow's results. Racal fell 9p while both GEC and Plessey shed 5p.

Shell and BP both fell 6p.

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قناة من الاصل

The space shuttle... A technical challenge

HINGTON—In 1972, U.S. engineers set out to build something never before made — something people said could not be made — a space airplane, or space-bus or van to ferry people, cargo, laboratories and equipment between earth and space.

National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) engineers and scientists will not be sure how well they have succeeded with their wonder-machine, called the "space shuttle" until its biggest test: its first into space scheduled for 10.

A nine-year development has been a formidable challenge. First the needs were established; then the machine was built to those needs.

NASA needed to create a complex work place in space for many people to work in normal gravity without cumbersome suits or years of intensive training. The vehicle needed to be small, lightweight and able to carry heavy cargo (saving trips) and forth between earth and space, and thus saving money.

The craft needed a lightweight but able heat shield to withstand re-entries into the earth's atmosphere. Its systems to operate in weightlessness, in thin, upper atmosphere and in denser, lower atmosphere, had to fly reasonably in four different aerodynamic regimes: acting at launch as a thin body; in space, as a space-lander; re-entry, as a smooth, rounded capsule; and in the atmosphere, as a glider airplane.

The entire machine had to be able to fly by itself, "freeing people to do creative research and engineering at the expense of employing hundreds of people on earth to monitor all the systems constantly.

NASA had to do all this for the fifth cost of the Apollo program, and all the equipment 50 to 100 times, further cutting the costs of a trip to space.

Since no one had ever tried to do this, NASA started with a lot of trying different ideas, some worked, others didn't.

With limited funds, NASA did not afford to test the systems in space. Engineers instead had to use water tanks, mathematical models, computers and wind tunnels to simulate the actual conditions of weightlessness, the maximum dynamic stresses to the orbiter's body, and the heating during re-entry of the wings, nose and underbelly. A re-entry path angle more to be designed that was not steep (or else the vehicle would burn up) and not too shallow (or else it would skip off the top of the atmosphere back into the earth, the way a well-thrown knick slips across a pond).

Each system was tested individually. Fuel tanks were vibrated.

The heat shield tiles were heated to thousands of degrees, cooled to below zero degrees, then heated again, and subjected to wind and pressure tests. The engines were fired again and again.

But the structure and the systems operate differently once they are linked together. So the entire system then had to be tested and retested in concert on the launch pad.

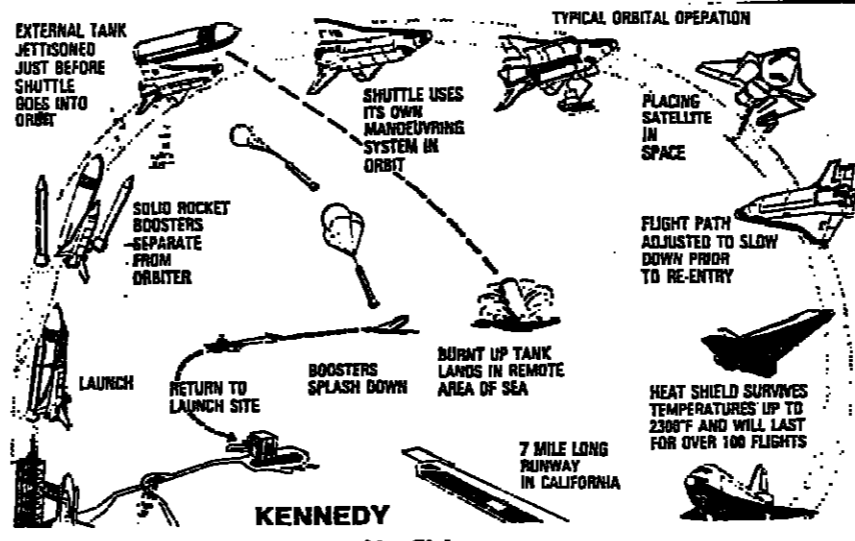
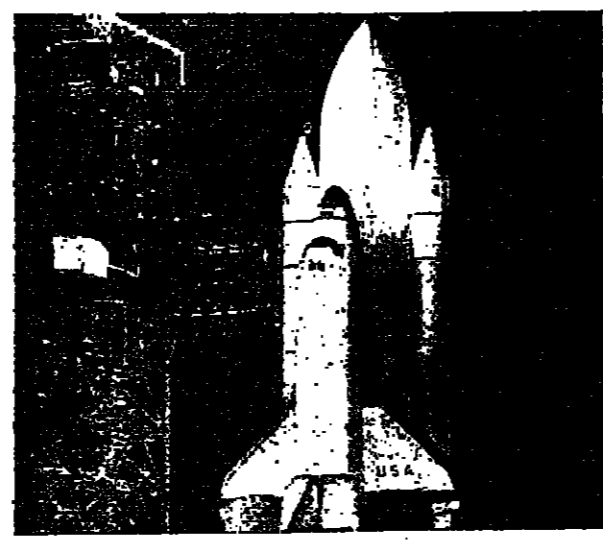
By far the largest technical challenge was the orbiter's three main engines used at lift-off. The engines, the most powerful, most fuel-efficient and compact chemical engines in the world, represent a major advancement in the state of the art that will eventually be seen in other applications in other fields, according to shuttle chief John Yardley.

Imagine, if you can, three engines side by side, each 4.2 metres high and 2.4 metres in diameter at the nozzle, that burn madly in less than nine minutes about over 700,000 kilograms of compressed liquid oxygen (the oxidizer) and liquid hydrogen (the fuel). Inside each engine are four turbopumps (turbine driven pumps) valves, cooling lines, 600 fuel-injector units that precisely inject and mix the liquids at the right ratio for efficient combustion, a combustion chamber and nozzle. Turbine blades are whirling at 35,000 revolutions per minute; temperatures reach 6,000 degrees Fahrenheit (3315 degrees centigrade) and pressures range from 3,000 to 7,635 pounds per square inch.

The pressure had to be high, because the engines are small (each 3,000 kilograms, or else the orbiter's rear end would have been too heavy and bulky, drastically reducing the craft's "lift" or aerodynamic flying characteristics).

The super-cold liquid oxygen and hydrogen (both minus several hundred degrees) flow to the engines from the 47-metre external tank that forms the backbone of the system. Oxygen enters one side of each engine, hydrogen, the other; and each gas goes through similar processes. For example, part of the cold hydrogen is circulated as a coolant before entering the combustion chamber, and some of it is burned in a "pre-burner" that powers a series of two turbopumps. The preburner and turbopumps assure that the fuel is injected into the combustion chamber at a high temperature and at a very high pressure, causing it to burn rapidly. When the resulting hot gases expand and pass out of the nozzle of the engine, they develop 1,670 kilonewtons of thrust at sea level more at higher elevations where the atmosphere is thinner.

The engines are designed to produce the maximum of power with the minimum of weight and size. For example, one scientist compared the high-pressure fuel turbopump to three 707-aircraft engines compressed into a gar-



The space shuttle and the stages of its proposed two-day maiden flight.

bage can. The pump weighs only 700 pounds (317 kilograms) but produces 62,000 horsepower, or 88 horsepower per pound.

An engine equivalent to the orbiter's, in any other application, would be about ten times larger according to NASA expert Jerry Fitz. Another innovation is that the engines can be throttled from 65 per cent to 109 per cent of their normal power. Finally, they have the highest ever "specific impulse" — a term defining engine efficiency, or how much thrust is produced for a given rate of use of fuel.

"I've been working on rocket engines for 22 years, and the orbiter engines still awe me," says NASA's John Mulachy. "It's like containing a monster."

The heat shield of the orbiter has been an enormous challenge. The orbiter re-enters from the cold of space (minus 250 degrees Fahrenheit) and plunges through the atmosphere at speeds up to 16,820 miles per hour (27,069 kilometers per hour). Friction with the atmosphere creates enormous heat — up to 3,000 degrees Fahrenheit (1,648 degrees centigrade) on the leading edges of the wings and on the nose cap. The underbelly is a little "cooler," and the upper payload bay doors may be as "cool" as 700 degrees Fahrenheit (371 degrees centigrade). Thus, three types of insulation are required, one for each heating regime.

On previous space capsules, the heat shield was thick material that burned away as it kept the inside of the capsule cool. Nobody had invented a reusable heat shield, required by the orbiter; it would have been too complicated and costly to replace the shield after each flight. The orbiter is 37.24 metres long with a wing span of 23.79 metres. So NASA came up with the idea of individual panels or tiles — 35,000 of them, each about 15.24 centimeters by 15.24 centimeters. Each tile can be individually replaced if damaged during re-entry, without replacing the entire shield.

The tiles vary in composition and density. The hottest portions, such as the leading edges of the wings, have material made of an extra strong form of carbon. Very light weight ceramic tiles cover areas that do not get as hot, such as the underbelly. And a special coated felt material covers the "coolest" areas. The tiles vary in weight from four kilograms to 4.9 kilograms per cubic metre.

Each tile had to be custom-designed and cut in three dimensions for a specific spot on the orbiter's skin so that there would be no bumps.

Installation was a problem. No one had tried to attach glass to an aluminum skin before. NASA came up with an elaborate procedure whereby the aluminum skin is first treated with primers and adhesives, and covered with a fire-resistant nylon felt called "Nomex". The tiles are then

placed on top of the felt.

The ceramic tiles are made of high-purity silica (glass) fibers. They are 90 per cent void (resembling styrofoam) and ten per cent glass, which makes them light-weight. Between the tiles is a putty-like filler.

Other advances were made in the orbital manoeuvring system engine that is fired to slow the Columbia for re-entry. Its propellant tanks, for example, have a new device, a fine-mesh screen that lets fluid pass through but prevents loss of pressure or gas.

Three other independent engines drive the orbiter's moving surfaces, such as the flap, the rudder and the elevators. There are no cables or rods. Hydrazine

liquid fuel is converted to mechanical power to drive hydraulic pumps that pump the fluid that moves the aero-surfaces.

Sensors and systems are scattered all over the orbiter from the front to the rear. At front is the three-storied deck, with the cockpit on top, the kitchen, the bath and sleeping area at mid-deck, and an equipment area on the lower deck. Behind the cockpit is the "trunk" — the 18.2-metre long cargo bay, covered by two doors, which are made of graphite epoxy. The doors give strength to the otherwise flimsy aluminum fuselage and prevent twisting and flexing.

At the rear of the orbiter's wings are the elevators. At the

rear of the orbiter are the engines, above which is the tail with the vertical stabiliser that has a rudder. The wing's elevators, the body flap and the rudder control the orbiter's movements — nose up or down, nose sideways, or roll in the atmosphere, whereas engines control the orbiter's position in space.

All of the shuttle's parts and systems are totally dependent upon, and controlled by, computers. The shuttle can be operated completely by computers, from the checkout of all systems on the launch pad, through launch, to re-entry and landing. Engineers call this "flying by wire." The job of astronauts John W. Young and Robert Crippen will largely be monitoring what the computers are doing through an array of instruments on the cockpit's panel.

In the cockpit are 17,000 dials, knobs and switches, each representing a different orbiter function, that the astronauts can turn to operate a system manually if the computer controls should fail.

Four identical computers, each with identical programmes, receive identical information from all sensors and systems, determine what the sensors are saying or the systems are doing, calculate an appropriate response and command the actions. While commanding actions, each computer is also "listening to," or "checking out" the actions commanded by the other three computers. If one computer's calculations are different from the other three, that

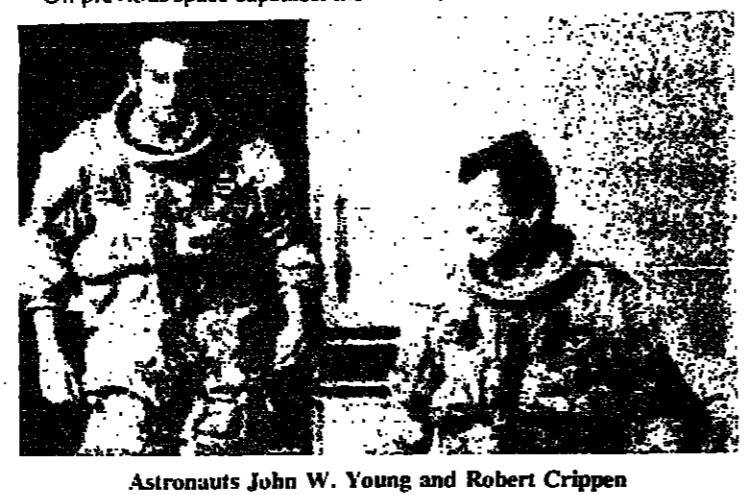
computer is "voted out" and shut down. Since no two computers calculate at precisely the same speed, the four computers also contact each other 300 to 350 times a second, sending out "synchronization signals." If for some reason, one computer is slow and falls behind, it is voted out.

There is also a fifth computer that can be activated, if in some extreme disaster, the other four computers fail.

Although he doesn't have to, commander John Young will take over the orbiter's controls during the final phase of landing. In front of him are computer-display screens, television-like devices called cathode ray tubes that provide information from the computers. The computers will calculate how Young is flying the machine — if he is coming in too fast or too slow, and where he is in relation to the landing strip. On the cockpit panel are also standard aircraft instruments, such as altimeters.

To appreciate the difficulty of landing the heavy orbiter, one can compare it with the high-performance jet, the F-15, which flies at speeds 2.5 times the speed of sound (the Shuttle re-enters at speeds 25 times the speed of sound). The F-15 lands at speeds of 125 knots (nautical miles per hour). The orbiter lands at speeds of 196 knots. The F-15 weighs 13,608 kilograms, the orbiter weighs 97,524. The F-15 stops within 762 metres; the orbiter requires about 3,047 metres (U.S. ICA figure).

Astronauts John W. Young and Robert Crippen



Astronauts John W. Young and Robert Crippen

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN AND OMAR SHARIF
© 1980 by Chicago Tribune

North-South vulnerable.
West deals.

NORTH
♦ AK2
♥ K632
♦ Q10653
♣ K

WEST
♥ 94
♦ 1097
♣ A8
♦ AQJ842
♠ 1076

EAST
♦ 7653
♥ J854
♦ KJ
♦ 1076

SOUTH
♦ QJ108
♥ AQ
♦ 9742
♠ 953

The bidding:
West North East South
2 ♣ Dble. Pass 3 ♣
Pass 4 ♣ Pass Pass
Pass

Opening lead: Ten of ♠

If the name of Brazilian star Gabriel Chagas crops up in this column quite often, it is only because we consider him one of the world's great players. This column and the next will feature him defending and playing hands from the recent World Team Olympiad in Valkenburg, Netherlands.

Chagas and his partner use an artificial club system, so West's opening of two clubs

showed a hand of fewer than 16 points and a club suit. Since South felt that all his cards were working, he made an invitational jump to three spades. With only three trumps and a minimum double, North's raise to game was somewhat optimistic.

West led the ten of hearts, won by the queen. Declarer realized that he could not afford to draw trumps before setting up the diamond suit, so he led a low diamond. West rose with the ace and Chagas dropped the king!

West continued with a heart. Declarer won the ace and, completely taken in by Chagas's brilliant falsecard, saw that he could take eleven tricks if trumps were no worse than 4-2. He drew trumps and gleefully finessed the ten of diamonds. Chagas won the jack and returned a club, and the defenders took the rest of the tricks.

While we do not wish to detract in the slightest from Chagas' extraordinary display, declarer should not have allowed himself to be bamboozled. If East really had a singleton diamond, why hadn't West given him a ruff? West could then regain the lead with the ace of clubs to give Chagas a second ruff, which would have defeated the hand immediately.

THE BETTER HALF

By Vinson

"This recipe was passed on from generation to generation? Frankly, I'm surprised there WAS another generation."

THE Daily Crossword

by Nellie Meyer

Saturday's Puzzle Solved:

CARL	TOSCA	CAB
AGUIE	ARIAS	ELLA
WRISTWATCH	LEISS	
SANTIA	SHE	BOOK
ELB	ELD	
APPLAUD	ARJARE	
PLEASURE	CORNEL	
ERRL	RUMBA	ODDS
ANEMITA	EUPHORIA	
LASER	SITIA	NEED
LISTARIA	TRIT	UNIT
LINTO	GOLDFINGER	
AGES	ADIEU	KLEE
RAP	LEPER	HYDE

ACROSS
1 Waistband
5 Eva or Zsa Zsa
10 Footnote word
14 River in Poland
15 Po's land
16 Black lit.
17 Descartes
18 Medicinal plant
20 Complicate
22 Diagnostic procedure
23 Road booth
24 City on the Oka
25 Bright red
28 Maxims
32 Come about

33 Sea plants
34 Decay
35 Acclaim wildly
36 Place
37 Departed suff.
38 Inhabitant
39 Of bees
40 Speak pompously
41 Schools for delinquents, in England
43 Prayer
44 Small pastry
45 Medieval estate
46 "Heiry Ape" playwright

49 Spotted
53 Rear end fixtures
55 Iowa city
56 Hue
57 Nostrils
58 Canon of cinema
59 Shouts at a bullfight
60 Garbo
61 Sommer

25 South American
26 Sister of Melpomene
27 Stream
28 Crisis for mercy
29 Malayan boats
30 Lone Ranger's friend
31 Dutch painter
33 Listing
36 European smelt
37 Broiled meat
39 Ever
40 Spoken
42 Walking poles
43 Ukrainian seaport
45 Group of eight
46 Bismarck
47 Fasten securely
48 German article
49 Eger river, to Czechs
50 — acetate (banana oil)
51 Wood
52 Thrall of yore
24 Periodical
54 Needlefish

Peanuts

YOU KNOW WHAT I JUST SAW?
I CAN'T IMAGINE
SOME KID WAS ON A SKATEBOARD, AND HIS DOG WAS PULLING HIM ALONG THE SIDEWALK...
DO YOU WANT TO TRY IT?
THIS ISN'T EVEN CLOSE TO WHAT I MEANT

Andy Capp

GOT IT, RUBE?
YES, THANKS
GOT IT, FLOP?
YES, THANKS
DID YOU AVE TO ASK 'IM TO EXPLAIN THE GAME IN DETAIL, FLOP?
IT HELPS YOU UNDERSTAND WHAT'S BORIN' YOU, RUBE

Mutt 'n' Jeff

LET'S SEE... I'LL HAVE A BOWL OF CHICKEN SOUP!
SORRY, SIR, NO CHICKEN SOUP!
HOW ABOUT TOMATO OR ONION SOUP?
SORRY, BUT WE'RE ALL OUT OF THOSE, TOO!
(ANY BEAN?) (NO!)
MUSHROOM? (NOPE!)
VEGETABLE? (NOPE!)
TRY, PEA!
WHY DIDN'T YOU TELL ME THAT IN THE FIRST PLACE?
YOU DIDN'T ASK ME!

JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME
by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

LWLTL
YONIS
EXCLUDE
WARTOD

Whew! Glad that's over!

WHAT HE DID AFTER HIS BILLS WERE SETTLED UP.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer:

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: WOMEN SKULL EQUATE BICKER
Answer: They were holding drinks at the acrobats' party — "TUMBLERS"

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WORLD

Brezhnev's speech seeks to allay Western fears

PRAGUE, April 7 (R) — Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev apparently sought today to allay anxiety over possible intervention in Poland saying he believed the Poles could overcome their present crisis.

In an eagerly awaited speech to the Czechoslovak Communist Party Congress, made amid mounting concern over Soviet intentions on Poland, Mr. Brezhnev made only brief direct reference to the situation and gave no real clues as to Kremlin thinking.

This as seen as a response to a recent statement by U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger that there could be no disarmament talks if Moscow intervened in Poland.

Thatcher's firm message

But in drawing a parallel with events in Czechoslovakia in 1968 that led to a Warsaw Pact invasion, the Soviet leader gave a thinly-veiled warning that Poland should get its house in order. He made no direct threat of any similar intervention in Poland.

In related developments, British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher has written to President Brezhnev taking a firm tone about Poland and Afghanistan, officials said yesterday.

The letter, sent over the weekend, was in reply to a letter which President Brezhnev sent her last month.

He wrote to major Western leaders following his proposals for a moratorium on stationing medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe and for an early summit meeting with President Reagan.

According to informed sources, Mrs. Thatcher said in her letter that Poland remained at the forefront of her concern.

She has repeatedly called on the

Soviet Union to withdraw its troops from Afghanistan and has urged that there should be no outside interference in Poland.

Walesa wants to quit?

Polish labour leader Lech Walesa says he is tired and wants to resign but still has several tasks in helping solve his country's crisis.

The Solidarity chief added in an interview published today that he did not believe the Soviet Union would intervene militarily in Poland. "I have said so 15 times," he said.

He also praised Prime Minister Wojciech Jaruzelski. "Things have been going much better since Gen. Jaruzelski became prime minister," he told the newspaper *France-Soir*.

Mr. Walesa said he wanted deeply and sincerely to resign as leader of Solidarity. He had worked to establish the union for 13 years, had been jailed and had lost his health.

But if he remained as leader, it was to prevent the break-up of the union.

There were hot-heads in Solidarity, but he had won before and would win again. "Believe me, I know how to calm them down," he added.

Mr. Walesa said it was essential that Solidarity and the government rapidly reached a national agreement to restore the economy and correct injustices.

And the first congress of the nationwide association of independent students has ended with expressions of support for independent worker and farmer groups, the Polish news agency PAF reported today.

The student congress was the first by the association of about 80,000 students since it was registered during a 29-day student strike in Lodz, central Poland, that ended in February.

The association expressed support for the independent union Solidarity and farmers who are seeking registration of their own union independent of government control.

During the strike in Lodz, the students won registration of their own union in addition to academic and administrative reforms at universities.

Spurt of violence

On the other hand, a large group of "hooligans" invaded the "Venus" cafe here and stole several coats worth some 200,000 zlotys (\$6,700) PAF has reported.

The agency said the bank forced their way into the cafe, "terrorised" the personnel and customers and then made off with their coats.

Such incidents are unusual in Poland where there is little violence crime or gang violence. PAF said police had arrested some of the group after the incident.

From frying pan into the fire

Hijack hostage arrested on dope-running charges

NEW YORK, April 7 (AP) — An American held by hijackers for 13 days aboard a Pakistani airliner has been arrested by federal narcotics agents as the alleged leader of an international drug-smuggling ring.

Mr. Craig Clymore, 24, was seized by drug enforcement administration agents yesterday aboard a Lufthansa Airlines flight from Frankfurt, West Germany, the agency announced. He was expected to be arraigned today on drug smuggling charges.

A federal indictment alleges that Mr. Clymore and eight confederates smuggled more than \$12 million worth of heroin and hashish oil into the United States from Afghanistan and Pakistan between October 1979 and January 1981. The group is accused of making five to 12 round-trips each in the smuggling enterprise.

Also known as Craig Richards, Mr. Clymore was one of two Americans among 102 passengers and crew members held hostage for 13 days last month by terrorists opposed to Pakistani regime. They were freed March 14 in Syria.

Following the hostages' release, Mr. Clymore's passport was revoked by the State Department and he was arrested by Syrian authorities at the request of U.S. officials. He was deported Sunday from Damascus, travelled to Frankfurt and then was put on a plane to New York.

American agents who had accompanied him from Damascus moved in when the jet entered U.S. airspace 322 kms off the East Coast, according to DEA spokesman James Judge. He was escorted from the plane in handcuffs at Kennedy airport, and taken to the agency's headquarters in Manhattan.

U.S. congressman sees early break in tax for Americans abroad

WASHINGTON, April 7 (AP) — Rep. Sam Gibbons has predicted that Congress will pass a law by early June freeing Americans working abroad from taxation on some of their earned income.

The Florida Democrat, the chairman of a ways and means subcommittee dealing with taxes, did not mention any figures in his comments, but he did say that unearned income still would be subject to taxation.

Reagan administration officials have said a proposal to help Americans abroad with their taxes will be made in a second tax bill, after Congress acts on President Reagan's proposal for a 30-per cent, three-year tax cut. But Mr. Gibbons said he thought there would be a single bill.

Until the late 1970s, Americans abroad could deduct up to \$25,000 of their earned income

from their tax bills. This provision has been replaced by a complicated system of special deductions.

"We made a terrible mistake in 1976," Mr. Gibbons said at a meeting of businessmen on international trade. "We aimed at one target and hit a lot of others."

He said the aim was to bring film production back to the United States by removing a provision that made it more advantageous to produce movies abroad. The movies came back, he said, but other Americans abroad suffered the consequences.

The group was also addressed by Sen. John C. Danforth, the Missouri Republican who is chairman of the corresponding tax subcommittee in the Senate. He said he agreed with Mr. Gibbons on an exemption for the earned income of Americans abroad, but he also did not mention figures.

SPORTS ROUNDUP

South Africans make debut in U.S. soccer

NEW YORK, April 7 (R) — The South African Soccer Union made a bitter-sweet debut for Toronto Blizzard in the National American soccer league at the weekend. The brothers, Jomic Julius, each got a goal — but Tampa Bay Rowdies beat Tor 4-3. Bruce Rioch, a 33-year-old former Scottish international, was voted "Player of the Week" for his part in Seattle Sounders' win over Portland Timbers. Rioch scored their goal in a match that ended 1-1 at full time and after extra time. Then he scored the shootout victory. It was Seattle's second consecutive win in young season. Jacksonville Teamen, who beat New York Cosmos 2-1, have also started with two wins.

Greco-Roman wrestling championships

GOTHENBURG, Sweden, April 7 (R) — Romanian St. Rusu is the hottest favourite among experts here for a title in European Greco-Roman wrestling championships starting tomorrow. The Moscow Olympic lightweight champion is tipped to take his fourth consecutive European title, a run which started in 1978 when he was also world champion. Rusu's major rival is likely to be another Olympic champion, Stylianos Migiakis of Greece. The featherweight title winner in Moscow, he has moved up to the lightweight class here. The major French medal contender is also in this class. Lionel Lacaze, a 26-year-old from Bordeaux, was 10th in Moscow, but fourth in the Los Angeles world championships a year earlier. Lacaze spearheads a seven men French contingent which also includes bantamweight Michel Mercader, sixth best European last year, but neither he nor brother Jean-Pierre are rated among medal contenders in the East European, particularly Soviet, wrestlers, are expected to take most titles. Among them are Olympic champions like bantamweight Khamil Serikov of the Soviet Union, welterweight Ferenc Kocsis of Bulgaria, light middleweight Gennady Kovalev of the Soviet Union and Romanian middleweight Noi Novevnyi. Soviet light heavyweight Olympic silver medalist European titleholder Igor Kanygin is missing, replaced by a younger Dubrovsky, to whom he lost in the recent national championships. Other Soviet wrestlers not here are Olympic flyweight champion Alexander Koltchinsky, light flyweight sylik Ushkempirov and flyweight Vachtang Blagidze.

Indian tribal leader sets up his own state

NEW DELHI, April 7 (AP) — A tribal leader in impoverished State, northern India, has declared independence from India, written to the Commonwealth Secretariat in London staking a claim for membership in the organisation of former British colonies a parliamentarian reported today.

Mr. Pius Tirkey told an Indian reporter that he witnessed a 30 meeting in Singbhum District where the tribal leader, Narayan Jonko, proclaimed the area's independence. India's independence from Britain in 1947.

In his letter to the Commonwealth Secretariat, Mr. Jonko tedly wrote about exploitation of his fellow tribals by forest tractors.

Mr. Jonko was described as the founder of the *Kolhan Rak* (Save Kolhan Party). Kolhan is the 2,200 square-kilometre which the tribals reportedly claim does not fall under Indian jurisdiction and is located some 250 kilometres east of Calcutta.

Mr. Tirkey said that after the tribal leader's speech, his fellow tribals waved their "national flag," a green and white coloured cloth with bow and arrow, traditional tribal weapons, depicted on it.

Indian government officials said that they were checking reports.

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

Countdown continues for U.S. space shuttle

CAPE CANAVERAL, April 7 (R) — The countdown for Friday's launch of the U.S. space shuttle *Columbia* continued today, uninterrupted by work on a minor electrical fault. Officials at Kennedy Space Centre said the repair work, on wiring affecting a valve in one of the shuttle's main engines, was being done during a planned "hold" period that does not affect the formal countdown. Shuttle test conductor Bill Shick told reporters the short circuit fault would not have affected the flight but the repairs would be made because Friday's launch is the *Columbia*'s critical first test flight. He pointed out that the *Columbia* was already two years behind schedule, partly because the programme's directors had been very cautious in proceeding. Astronauts John Young and Robert Crippen will become the first Americans in space since a joint Soviet-American effort in 1975. Delays have pushed the cost of the programme to more than \$9 billion.

Christian Democrat murdered in Naples

NAPLES, April 7 (AP) — A local Christian Democrat politician was shot and killed and a second person in his car was wounded on a road outside this southern port city today, paramilitary police said. Police were unable to say immediately if the assassins were political terrorists or gunmen for the Neapolitan Camorra, the Mafia-style organised crime syndicate. The victim was identified as Mr. Alfredo Mundo, 56, a member of the provincial government. He was shot near his home in the suburb of Marigliano, east of Naples, police said. Mr. Mundo died immediately. A passing car stopped and drove the second person, Mr. Franco Conserio, 28, to a local hospital for treatment. According to initial police reports, Mr. Mundo was shot by two or three gunmen in a white car who afterwards drove away toward Naples at top speed.

Andrew Young to run for Atlanta mayor

ATLANTA, Georgia, April 7 (R) — Andrew Young, former U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations, has announced he would stand for mayor of Atlanta. Mr. Young, whose outspokenness made him a controversial figure during the Carter administration, became the eighth candidate for mayor in the October 6 election. "I don't know anybody any better qualified to take on tough challenges than me," he told a meeting of his supporters. His candidacy was immediately endorsed by the Rev. Martin Luther King Sr. and Mrs. Coretta Scott King, the father and the widow of civil rights leader Martin Luther King Jr. Mr. Young, 49, served as the younger King's top aide during the civil rights movement in the 1950s and 1960s and was at his side when he was assassinated in Memphis, Tennessee, in 1968. Five whites and two other blacks previously announced their candidacies for the post held by Mr. Maynard Jackson, the first black elected mayor of Atlanta. Mr. Jackson is not eligible to stand for a third term. Sixty-six per cent of Atlanta's 425,000 residents are black.

S. African blacks continue protests

JOHANNESBURG, April 7 (AP) — About 7,000 black mineworkers demonstrated against rent hikes early today, wrecking a beer hall and setting administrative offices on fire, the South African Press Association reported. A police spokesman said the demonstrators fled the scene at Germiston, 20 kilometres east of here, before police arrived. There were no reports of any confrontations with authorities, and no reports of injuries. It was not immediately known how production would be affected. The protest reportedly erupted over a rent hike equivalent to about \$7, raising the monthly rate in the hostels for migrant workers to about \$18. The unrest followed demonstration against rent hikes in three government-administered black townships in the Johannesburg area that as of April 1 raised rents about \$9 to about \$29 a month. Isolated stonings were reported in Tembisa, 30 kilometres east of here, where a disturbance erupted Sunday after police refused to allow residents to hold a meeting about the increases. A number of black leaders were believed to have been detained. Trouble also was reported in Sebokeng and Evaton south of here, with arson and stonings reported in both townships.

Tekere 'proud' of murder of white farmer

NAIROBI, April 7 (AP) — Former Zimbabwe manpower minister Edgar Tekere says he is "proud" of the murder of a white farmer which led to his removal from the cabinet last January, the *Daily Nation* reported today. The newspaper quoted Mr. Tekere, who was acquitted of the murder charge last year, as saying in an interview here. "I don't regret it. I am proud of it." Mr. Tekere, who is visiting friends in Nairobi, told the *Nation* that the farmer was killed in a "necessary military cleanup" because he refused to surrender. "The whites had tried to attack a group of ministers. That made it necessary for us to make a military cleanup of the place," he was quoted as saying. "You don't go into a place where people have been firing at ministers with your hands in your pocket." The murder sparked bitterness among whites and there were predictions that many would leave the country after Mr. Tekere's acquittal.

Red Brigades on the move again

Prison warden shot dead

Rome, April 7 (R) — Masked gunmen shot dead a prison warden in a Rome street today and Italy's Red Brigade guerrillas claimed responsibility, police said.

Mr. Raffaele Cinotti, 28, had left for work when three men stepped out of a parked car near his home and called his name. As Mr. Cinotti turned the men pumped several bullets into him with automatic weapons before driving away.

Police found several leaflets near the warden's body, but did not reveal their contents.

Later an unidentified caller telephoned the offices of the Rome daily *La Repubblica* to claim responsibility for the killing on behalf of the Red Brigades.

"The torturer, jailer and exploiter Cinotti has been executed," a man's voice said. He then warned police not to harm Mr. Mario Moretti, the alleged Red Brigade leader arrested in Milan on Saturday after a nine year hunt.

It was the first Red Brigade attack in Rome since a carabinieri general in charge of Italian prison security was shot dead on New Year's Eve.

The Red Brigades, who on Dec. 12 kidnapped Mr. Giovanni d'Urso, a Rome magistrate responsible for jail transfers, and held him for 34 days, have waged a long battle against prisons.

After pressure and repeated threats from Mr. d'Urso's kidnappers the authorities closed the Asinara top security jail off Sardinia which had housed many convicted Red Brigade members.

Before today's killing newspapers had speculated that Mr. Moretti's capture marked the demise of Italy's most dreaded "armed party."

Mr. Moretti, the alleged mastermind of the kidnapping and murder of former prime minister Aldo Moro in 1978, faces 51 charges.

Shooting, forged results mar plebiscite

Filipinos go to polls

MANILA, April 7 (Agencies) — A fatal shooting and discovery of forged election results marred generally peaceful voting today in a plebiscite that could keep President Ferdinand E. Marcos in power at least six more years, authorities said.

In the capital, where no major incidents were reported, 30 government opponents arrested in a noise demonstration last night were released by police four hours before the polls opened.

The official Philippine News Agency (PNA) reported a village official was shot dead by an unidentified gunman in a voting centre in the southern Philippine province of Zamboanga del Sur. In the same province two men were arrested for allegedly forging thousands of elections returns.

The plebiscite is for approval of constitutional amendments that would pave the way for the Philippines' first presidential election in 12 years. Mr. Marcos' opponents say each provision is designed to perpetuate his 16-year rule and say a "No" vote would force him to step down sooner.

Although voting appeared light in the early hours in Manila and other places, PNA reported a "heavy turnout" among an estimated 25 million voters nationwide in the country's first national political exercise since Mr. Marcos ended eight years of martial law last January.

Government television and radio reported some turnouts of more than 90 per cent by the time the polls closed. But random checks on some Manila polling stations indicated turnouts of between 40 and 55 per cent, even though voting is compulsory.

Mr. Cesar Climaco, the opposition mayor of Zamboanga City, led officials and police in raiding a local Zamboanga hotel where thousands of forged tally sheets from five provinces and four cities were found in three large cartons.

Police said two of four men occupying adjoining rooms in the hotel managed to escape but their companions were arrested.

Police withheld the names of the four, but hotel records showed the rooms were registered in the name of the government's Regional Executive Council dominated by Mr. Marcos' new society movement.

Investigators said a cursory reading of the fgeries showed an overwhelming "Yes" vote, in some tally sheets 100 to 0 (Zero). The raid took place four hours before the polls were to close and counting begin at 5 p.m. (0900GMT).

"If this could happen in Zamboanga...I see no reason why this can't be true in other parts of the country," Mr. Climaco told reporters.

Mr. Marcos' opponents, who campaigned for either a boycott or a "No" vote, had accused the government of rigging past referendums and elections, with the president admitting fraud was committed by both sides in the 1978 and 1980 local elections.

No violence was reported elsewhere in the southern Mindanao region, where the government is fighting both communist insurgents and Muslim separatist rebels, but the watchdog commission on elections reported transferring voting places in at least eight towns because of the presence of "armed men."

BANGKOK — The 55-hour attempt to seize power through a coup d'etat in Thailand this week appears to have been an ill-conceived effort doomed to failure from the start.

The coup, engineered by a group of ambitious military officers known as the "Young Turks", crumbled with scarcely a shot fired in anger when government troops began to take over key points in Bangkok early last Friday.

What made failure a virtual certainty was that the only prize the rebels controlled at any time was Bangkok and its trappings of power.

The real sources of power — the royal family, the bulk of the armed forces and the constitutionally chosen government — were 255 kilometres away in the north-eastern town of Korat.

Why the plotters chose to act before ensuring a reasonable prospect of success remains a mystery although coups have often proved an effective way of changing governments in Thailand.



The trappings of power — Col. Sant Chitpathma gave a press conference on Thursday, the second day of the coup.

There have been 12 coup attempts in Thailand since World War II, most of them successful. The successful ones have in the past proved something of a safety-valve, a way of bringing change without revolution to a country whose system of gov-

ernment by constitutional monarchy is dominated by the military. There was a brief but ill-fated flirtation with democracy in the mid-1970s, but the present constitution provides for elections only to the lower house. The senate has a preponderance of appointed military men.

The Young Turks who were behind this week's coup, with some senior generals as nominal leaders, have formed an influential pressure group in the military for some time, relishing their growing power which sharpened their appetite for change.

They were probably inspired to act by general dissatisfaction over the way Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanonda's government was running the country.

Gen. Prem, the army commander-in-chief, came to

among the politicians brought in to form an uneasy coalition. It finally collapsed last month and Gen. Prem patched together another coalition.

With the government's image dented by the wrangling and public washing of dirty linen, the Young Turks, impatient over the pace of change in Thai society, may have felt the time was ripe for decisive action.

They professed themselves disgusted at corruption, social inequalities and the lack of full democracy. But their power base was uncertain and their focus diffuse. "They had always been dismissed in any reckoning of the role of the military in the country as an amorphous group with scattered political ideals, with a thin layer of liberalism floating on an ocean of frustration," the *Nation Review* newspaper commented this week. "What united them, and what ultimately made them dangerous, was their hunger for power," it added.

According to government accounts, the dissident officers tried first to persuade Gen. Prem to stage a coup against himself, advocating the dictatorial use of power to solve all problems.

When he refused, they decided to strike anyway. But somehow they allowed Gen. Prem to escape to Korat, headquarters of the loyal Second Army, which he himself had commanded for many years.

The coup that fizzled out



The end of a march — Col. Pravak Sawangchit, one of the top leaders of the abortive coup, under arrest.

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